

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's

Friend.
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
We ask the attention of the trade and the pub-
lic to this long and unrivaled

FAMILY MEDICINE.
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach
and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp and
Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diar-
rhœa, Cholera, &c., &c.

Sore Throat and Diphtheria
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mix-
ture of Pain Killer and water.

And for Fever and Ague

There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years to be the

ONLY SURE SPECIFIC

For the many diseases incident to the human family.

Internally and Externally

It works equally sure.

What *stronger proof* of these facts can be produced than the following letter received *unsolicited* from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

ROMEO, MACOMB CO., Mich., July 9, 1860.

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & Co.:
Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis' Pain Killer as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Burns, Scalds and Rheumatism, for the use of which

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon; although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely from a former one, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the application

tion very briefly the next morning, which entirely destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly, A. W. CURTIS,
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE PAIN KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
 Sold by Dealers everywhere.
 Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.
 J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
 Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,
 Cincinnati, O.
 Sold Wholesale and Retail by
 J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington.

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to
PURIFY THE BLOOD

DR. WEAVER'S
CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP
FOR THE CURE OF
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases,
Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every

The most effective Blood Purifier of the
NINETEENTH CENTURY.
IT is the prescription of an Educated Physician

1 and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the diseases from the system, and when once out on the Skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S
Gerate or Ointment

The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and where once used, has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetters and Ringworm, Scalds, Chills and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands, or lips, Blotches or Pimples on

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes,
the Cerate is the only thing required to cure
should be kept in the house of every family.
Price of Syrup \$1, Cerate 25 cents per bottle.
Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by most Medicine dealers.
J. N. HARRIS & CO. Proprietors for the West

To whom all orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Fitch, Lexington, D. T. & I. B. Morton, Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Brother, Mayville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the
Taste, is
DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

SHERRY WINE BITTERS
THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY
FOR

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
*Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility
and all Diseases arising from a Dis-
ordered Stomach, Liver, or
Bowels.*

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEPERE, writes from Navar, Stark, co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint."

E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Oh

says, "they give great satisfaction. I use them myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."

Dr. W. M. M. KEHR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, a with them made several cures of palpitation of the

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Blountsville, Hen
co., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May
1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted
for three years with great nervous debility, palpi-
tation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating
character, "after using a few bottles I was comple-
tely restored, and am now in robust health."

GEO. V. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms and at the date of his letter he had been two years well; the Bitters effecting the cure, when several physicians, attending him could do him no good. He says, "for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy."

I. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen co., Ohio


D. K. GALLEHERS, M. D., writes from V. Wert, Ohio. "I most respectfully recommend to Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons, and to all who require a stimulating medicine

Such News we are Receiving Daily
Full directions accompany each bottle.
They are sold by Medicine dealers generally.
Price 75 cts. per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.
Proprietors for the Southern and Western States.
Address all orders.

For sale by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort, Ky., Norton & Sharpe, Le-
xington, Ky., Frank Fitch, Lexington, Ky., D. T. &
B. Morton, Lexington, Ky., D. B. Miller, Covington,
Seaton & Broderick, Maysville, Ky., Edward Wild,
Louisville, Ky., and by all Louisville Druggists.
mar7 w&t-w13

ICE! ICE!!

ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can

A detailed illustration of a horse-drawn wagon, likely used for transporting ice. The wagon has a large, rounded body and is being pulled by a horse. A person is visible in the driver's seat. The illustration is in a classic, engraved style.

supplied with tickets. I will commence deliver-
my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue through-
the season. My terms are cash—and will not be de-
parted from.

Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can
be supplied from my residence.

may 2 w&t:wtf
Commonwealth copy.

SAN. GOINS

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small brown spots, possibly due to age or handling. A dark horizontal band is visible along the bottom edge of the page.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.
TERMS:
One copy per annum in advance.....\$4 00
SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

Indictments.

The Federal Court adjourned Wednesday, to meet at its regular spring term.

The Grand Jury found indictments against Harvey T. Hawkins and Milton J. Freeze, for robbing the mail. Bail \$3,000 each, and \$3,000 surety.

Indictments for treason were found against the following: Isham T. Dudley, J. L. Gibbons, Phil. B. Thompson, Robert W. Woolley, John M. Brown, John H. Morgan, Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., Ben. Desha, John C. Breckinridge, George B. Burnley, Humphrey Marshall, Granville Utterback, John M. Elliott, William Jones, Phil. Lee, Frank Tryon, Milton J. Freeze, H. McDowell, Ben. Craig, Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Harry T. Hawkins, Harvey M. Rust, Benjamin J. Monroe, John M. Rice, Jesse Meeks, John Picklin, Thomas Steele, Jr., Daniel W. Jones, James S. Christman, Gustavus Dedman, John Shawhan, W. R. Cunningham.

Indictments for a high misdemeanor were found against the following: (Bail \$2,000, and \$2,000 surety in each case) John H. Morgan, J. L. Gibbons, Preston R. Patty, Ben. J. Monroe, John G. P. Hooe, Ben. Craig, Frank Tryon, John M. Brown, Granville Utterback, Edward Hensley, Thomas Gains, Frank Brady, Ben. Desha, Isham T. Dudley, Burbridge Blackburn, Gustavus Dedman, John Witherspoon, J. A. Witherspoon, Dudley George.

Our advice from the Kanawha Valley, says the Cincinnati Gazette of Friday morning, are to Wednesday morning. Gen. Benham has crossed the river, and a battle was expected to be fought yesterday. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Loring, and very little seemed to be known as to their strength. A private letter of Tuesday, from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, expresses apprehensions of heavy forces of the enemy in reserve, and thinks it possible that a trap may have been set to catch our men; but the writer adds: "I presume that Gen. Rosecrans knows what he is about."

FIRE.—About half-past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon the dwelling of B. C. Steele was discovered to be on fire. By the noble efforts of our firemen and citizens the fire was confined to the house of Capt. Steele and that of Henry Wingate, which adjoins it. Mr. Wingate is fully insured, and we understand that Capt. Steele is also partially insured.

The Paris Citizen of November 8th, says that Mr. John Sharp, son of Esquire Sharp, of Bourbon county, committed suicide by shooting himself on last Wednesday week. He was married the day previous to Miss Osborne, of Mason county. There is evidence of mental aberration for several weeks previous.

There is a difficulty at Paducah between Generals Smith and Wallace. The latter has asked to be transferred to another command.

The New Orleans Crescent says there is a large demand for gold in monetary circles there, which is sent over into Kentucky for the purchase of supplies for the South.

The Abington (Va.) Democrat states that a company of Kentuckians, well armed and mounted, from Bourbon and Harrison counties, numbering 110 men, has enlisted into the Confederate Army at that place, under command of Capt. Desha.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society. The annual meeting of this society will be held in Frankfort, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, for the purpose of electing a Board of officers to act for said society during the ensuing year. A full attendance of members is requested.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.
Augusta, Nov. 1st, 1861.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AND PRISONERS.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that the steamer Dunleith, arrived at that city from Cannelton, on the Kanawha, on Wednesday afternoon, bringing two hundred and three sick soldiers and twenty-one scotch prisoners. The sick are nearly all convalescent, there being only a few critical cases. They were brought here for safety and the proper treatment.

RETURN OF FEDERAL TROOPS.—Between four and five hundred United States regulars, Major Lynde, who were captured by the secessionists at Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, some months ago, arrived at Louisville on Tuesday. Major Lynde was with them. These soldiers, together with two hundred which arrived some days ago, composed the whole of the command.

The city government of Cincinnati is paying money to the families of volunteers at the rate of \$500 a day.

Wm. Warfield and John Fry, of Kentucky, have been appointed Brigade Commissioners in the U. S. Army.

The newly elected Confederate States Senators from Tennessee are Landon C. Haynes, of Washington county, and Gustavus A. Henry, of Montgomery county.

ARREST OF A REBEL FEMALE.—A woman was arrested at Vincennes, Ind., yesterday, on her way to the Southern Confederacy. She had in her possession minute information in reference to the Army of the Potomac, together with various maps and plans of fortifications. She is held in custody at the Galt House.

SENT TO FORT WARREN, BOSTON.—We understand that pursuant to an order from the Commanding General, the following named persons have been sent from Fort Chase, Columbus, where they have been confined for some weeks, to Fort Warren, Boston: Col. R. H. Stanton, Isaac Nelson, Thos. Carter, R. S. Thomas, Geo. Forrester. They left Columbus last Friday, and are now, doubtless, in Boston.—Cin. Eng.

Liberty in Theory—Despotism in Practice.

In the Louisville Journal of Friday appeared another order from Gen. Sherman, substantially the same as that issued by Gen. Anderson, upon his recent retirement from the command of this department, in regard to illegal arrests and imprisonment of citizens within the State. The order, like that of Gen. Anderson, does infinite credit to its author, Gen. Sherman. For the genuine respect for law and liberty, and we might add humanity itself, or the wise and sagacious forecast, whichever of the two prompted it, we give Gen. Sherman all honor. Whether it be the legitimate result of true principle, or the shrewd calculation of sharp-sighted policy, in either event, it is so utterly and brightly in contrast with the bare-faced duplicity and besotted stupidity that has heretofore characterized the conduct of most of the statesmen and warriors of Kentucky, that in the generous warmth of our admiration, and out of the very abundance of our gratitude, we are disposed to accord to Gen. Sherman every praise to which his proclamation can possibly lay claim, and pronounce it a very masterpiece, both of principle and policy. Gen. Sherman, we lift our cap to you, and salute you as the discoverer—no, that honor belongs to Gen. Anderson—but as the next discoverer of the great practical fact, that a Constitution and Government is not to be upheld by a gross and tyrannical violation of its most fundamental principles, any more than a brave, high-spirited and free people are to be forced into a reluctant loyalty, by a shameless and systematic invasion of their dearest liberties. This simple, but vastly important truth, which seems without apparent effort to have forced itself upon the conviction of two mere, but just, sensible, and honorable soldiers, all the principle, and all the wisdom, and all the good feeling of all the statesmen, and all the politicians, and all the editors, with a few illustrious exceptions, of the great Union party of Kentucky, could not for the very life of them find out. They were too ignorant, or too malignant, or too corrupt, we need not and will not say which. All honor, then, to the generals, and all shame to the politicians.

The justice and sagacity of the one may yet save to the Federal Union, what the fanatical ignorance and malignant despotism of the other had well nigh lost to it—the great and once truly loyal State of Kentucky. If that result is yet to be one of the triumphs of the future, Kentucky and the Union will be indebted for it, not to the good sense and honest principle of their statesmen, but to the wise judgment and forbearance of their soldiers. But is Gen. Sherman in earnest? Does he mean what he says? Or does he but "keep the promise to the ear to break it to the hope?" Has he become infected by brief contact and association with leading Kentucky Unionists with their prevailing moral epidemic, and practically learned from them what, perhaps, he had failed to learn from the wily Talleyrand himself, that "words were made to disguise thoughts, not express them?" Has he seen the late shameful declaration of the Louisville Journal that the neutrality of the Union party, as set forth in the address of its State Central Committee and the resolutions of the Legislature, was but a mere temporary expedient, a wily and artful dodge adopted to amuse and deceive for the hour a trusting and confiding people, and that accomplished, to be summarily thrown aside as no longer useful or respectable, and does he, in sheer admiration of the shameless but dexterous trick wish to try his hand at the same bold and unprincipled game? In short, has he wearied of the honest bluntness and straightforward candor so natural and admirable in the gallant soldier he is said to be, and does he now long for the acquisition of the quick-eyed astuteness and well practiced dissimulation of the mere unprincipled political demagogue, he is so universally believed not to be? If the "neutrality" of Pretence and Harney and Wolfe and others meant war, their "independence" meant unqualified submission, and their "unsheathing the sword against the federal government" meant crimsoning it to the hilt in the best blood of the South—may not the freedom of Gen. Sherman mean arrest, his liberty mean imprisonment, and his law mean unmitigated despotism? We will be pardoned for indulging in these hypothetical and apparently improbable statements. We frankly confess them improbable; but they are by no means impossible. Gen. Sherman is but a man, nothing more, nothing less; and so, with all deference to their highnesses, are the distinguished members of the Union Central Committee. And yet their manhood has not scrupled to most shamefully deceive the people of Kentucky in a point vital to their honor and safety, by construing plain language in a sense which it can by no just and rational principle of interpretation be made to bear, and which, at the time they employed it, they never intended it should bear. In the poverty of their political principle, and in the very shallowness of their supposed political astuteness, they have essayed to play Talleyrand, and the result of it all is the certain loss of future political power to themselves and their party in the State, and the probable loss of the State to the Union, not to mention their even greater personal loss, which perhaps concerns them but little, of the respect and confidence of the great mass of the more honest and truthful portion of their fellow-citizens. With such an illustrious example of public dissimulation before him, and surrounded by the influences of such a moral and political school, would it be at all miraculous if virtue and out-spoken candor, even such as General Sherman is said to possess, should finally give way, and the manly and truthful candor of the soldier be exchanged for the expert equivocation and dexterous double-dealing of the unscrupulous politician? Stranger things have happened heretofore. As strange may happen hereafter. Generals Anderson and Sherman issue their proclamations against illegal arrests and removal from the State, and yet those illegal arrests and imprisonments go on within their department pretty much the same as though no proclamations had been issued. Petty civil despots, and concealed military underlings, pay just so much attention to the proclamations as teaches them to neglect or

despise their injunctions. The commanding general orders no arrests to be made, but their insubordinate subordinates make them. The chief ostentatiously proclaims the principles of personal and constitutional freedom—but the over-zealous subaltern ruthlessly destroys them. The credulous citizen reads the proclamations and fondly dreams of liberty under the constitution and laws of the land. But the suspected rebel realizes his dream of liberty as he painfully shudders in the darkness of the dismal cells of Fort Lafayette, or shivers in his scant covering upon the cold earth at Camp Chase; and this is what these fine proclamations of Gens. Anderson and Sherman practically amount to, and not much more. They seem only to serve to sharpen the zeal and set off the patriotic vigilance of such immaculate patriots and equivocal heroes as the notorious Nelson and others of his class, who still, in defiance of constitution and law and proclamations continue to make their own groundless suspicions the standard of loyalty, and malignant enmities the measure of personal freedom. If Gen. Sherman is in earnest in his proclamation, why does he not put a summary stop to these illegal proceedings of his subordinate, Nelson, and others; or if still persisted in, demand their immediate discharge from the service, at least within his own department. Let him take this step, and every one will then know that he is in earnest—means what he says—and that his pledges to the people can be trusted. Public quiet and confidence in, if not affection for, the government will be the result. And this, or some similar step, he owes no less to his own honor and self-respect than he does to that public liberty it is his duty to uphold, and the interests of that Union he came into the State to defend. These arrests have already been, in the highest degree, injurious to the Union cause in the State. Their continuance or renewal will be in the last degree disastrous to it in future. The people of Kentucky are all unused to such proceedings; and what is more to the point, they cannot and will not tamely accustom themselves or submit to them. The more they see of them, hear of them, and think of them, the more they abhor and detest them, and the more firmly will they determine to resist them. The effort may still be made to deceive them in regard to the true character of such proceedings, or to intimidate them by the threat and presence of military force into acquiescence in them; but they will see through the shallow deception, and they will scorn the impotent threat with the quick intelligence and determined courage of a free people, who value real liberty more highly than they do any form of government, however venerable, and love honest truth more than they do any form of deception, however plausible or seductive. I utter a timely warning, and in the language of prophetic instinct say to the civil leaders and military authorities of the State, simply, beware. The Louisville Journal may, out of the very depths of its malignity, call upon the administration to send to Fort Lafayette all who, by word or pen, criticize unfavorably its action, civil or military, and the Louisville Democrat may, in the very extremity of its stupidity and abasement, suggest the suppression of an honest but loyal fellow-journal in another State, and thus by their instigation of tyranny and lawlessness seal their own infamy; but they have yet to learn that they have already ceased to be great powers in the State. Their dominion is at an end. They have exchanged the rich sceptre of public respect and public confidence for the barren one of sycophantic dependence and subserviency to an administration they have both bitterly assailed; and in a moment of infatuation they have blindly suggested as applicable to others what may yet, in different hands, prove the instrument of their own richly merited doom. The future looms up in the near perspective big with events. In the shadowy outline of those events the citizen, true to the laws and loyal to the Constitution, can see nothing to fear, while they who would trample upon liberty and outrage the sanctity of constitutional and legal rights, may, if they but look carefully, see in them the just judgment and quickly moving machinery of their own certain and merited destruction. Let the Louisville Journal and Democrat look well upon the as yet dim indistinct forms of the fast approaching specter and offend no more—recollecting that as "they who live by the sword shall perish by the sword," so they who would act without law may yet themselves fall without law.

Since writing the above, we have seen in a late number of the Democrat an article giving strong evidence of a returning sense of reason and justice, and condemning in unqualified terms the whole system of illegal arrests. We gladly note the fact, and hope that the Democrat, which in times past stood up so stoutly and boldly in defense of the principles of religious liberty, will be none the less bold and fearless, now that the very foundations of all personal and constitutional freedom are so fearfully assailed. Its future fame, if not security, in no ordinary degree, depend upon it. The Democrat wisely recognizes a fact, which its friends of the Union party and the government, if equally wise, will not forget, that the people of Kentucky may be controlled by justice, but cannot be enslaved by the despotic abuse of power. The fiat has been issued from the hearts of the people. These outrages, without law and against liberty, just bestopped, speedily and completely. If they are not, an oppressed people will rise up a their invincible power, and soon the sharp rack of the rifle and the deep belchings of the loud-mouthed cannon may break upon the solemn stillness of regions, which now only resound to the busy hum of peaceful labor, or the joyous tones of social gaiety.

COMMON SENSE.
ANOTHER SET OF B.S.—The telegraph tells us that the great Naval Fleet is bound for all Bay. The name is not an encouraging one. It is full of stinging B's. There was 'ig Bethel; Bull Run; Bull's Bluff; and now we are to have Bull Bay. Could not we more equally as accessible and advantageous landing place have been found?

Cin. Eng.
The Legislature of Tennessee last week elected James T. Dunlap Comptroller of the State, and Wm. P. McGregor Treasurer.

Southern News.

We are indebted to the Louisville Journal of the 8th, for the following items of Southern news, copied from the Bowling-Green Louisville Courier:

Col. Tilghman of the 3d Kentucky regiment in the rebel army, has been appointed a Brigadier General, and succeeds Col. Alcorn, of Miss., in command in the vicinity of Hopkinsville, Ky.

A letter from Hopkinsville to the Courier says Gen. Tilghman's brigade is composed of the First and Third Mississippi regiments, one Kentucky regiment, and about three hundred cavalry, mostly Kentuckians.

An armed Confederate steamer has brought another prize safely into harbor, and the passengers arrived in Charleston, among them Capt. Richard Bartlett and lady.

Also the following prizes: Big Betsy Ams, Wells, of Maine, Michael, Tennessee, and six others, were captured. The Wells sailed from New York for Cardenas on the 6th of October. She was captured some days ago with an assorted cargo.

In the Confederate Court, Michael Mc Namara, charged with embezzling public money and robbing the mail, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced on one indictment to three months' imprisonment and one hundred dollars fine; and on the second indictment to ten years' imprisonment.

The Adjutant General says the report that Gen. Evans disobeyed orders at Leesburg is erroneous. Gens. Johnston and Beauregard have written Gen. E. complimentary letters.

Col. Featherston, of the 17th Mississippi regiment, says the rebel captures at Leesburg sum up 726 prisoners, 4 cannon, and 10,000 stand of arms.

The privateer Sumpter is said to have been captured to the leeward of Barbadoes. The same dispatch says that the rebel loss at Leesburg was 32 killed and 106 wounded.

George S. Bruce arrived at Nashville from Covington, Ky., on the 31st ult., and furnished the Courier folks with Northern papers, and the army, doubtless, with valuable information.

Col. Wigfall, of Texas, has been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship, and Gen. Bonham, of S. C., to a Major Generalship in the rebel army.

It is stated in Richmond that 516 vessels have run the Southern blockade since the 1st of May last.

The Memphis Appeal has a correspondent in Paducah, who keeps that paper fully posted as to the state of affairs there.

The following dispatches, dated Savannah, Ga., Oct. 31, were received in Richmond.

R. K. Meade, late U. S. Minister to Brazil, has arrived safe.

Capt. S. J. Short, of the British Navy, has resigned the commission, arrived at Savannah, and tendered his services to the Confederate States Government.

The South Carolina, arrived from Europe, reports the feeling in England and France as warming up in favor of the South.

A valuable cargo of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur, and small arms recently arrived.

Gov. Humphrey has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to repair to their houses of worship on the 15th of November, in view of an impending conflict, to implore God's blessing.

The steamer Theodora has arrived, and reports that Mason and Slidell arrived at Nassau on the 11th, Cardenas on the 16th, and Havana on the 17th. The ladies of Havana presented the steamer with a flag. The ladies of Matanzas sent Hampton's Legion a flag, and a dinner was given the officers and passengers by the citizens of Havana. The Theodora returned with a valuable cargo. She reports that the steamer Keystone State captured a Southern steamer loaded with arms and ammunition, and has gone to New York.

The Alexandria (La.) Constitutional of the 19th ult., says:

We learn that there is to be erected near this city a large slaughter house, at which 40,000 hogs are to be slain and packed for the use of the army. We learn that the butchers have contracted to furnish the Government with 100,000 barrels of mess beef. The work of slaughtering will commence in a few weeks.

The Little Rock Gazette of the 26th ultimo says Hon. Solon Borland has been appointed Brigadier General.

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge convened yesterday at the appointed hour, and entered into an election of officers for the ensuing year. It resulted as follows:

For M. W. G. M.—John M. Armstrong, of Eureka Lodge No. 36, Louisville.

For R. W. Dept. G. M.—J. C. Sayres, Crittenden Lodge No. 33, Crittenden, Ky.

For E. W. Ward—H. J. Fisk, Washington Lodge No. 3, Covington.

For R. W. G. Secretary—Wm. White, Boone Lodge No. 1, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Treasurer—G. W. Morris, Azur Lodge No. 25, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Representative to G. L. U. S.—Rev. Samuel L. Adams, Merrick Lodge No. 31, Lexington.

The installation of the officers elect will take place to-day.—Lou. Dem.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of the State of Kentucky met in annual convocation at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the following officers: Samuel L. Adams, P. M.; A. F. Bamberg, G. S. Warden; W. R. Hydes, G. J. Warden, pro tem.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was postponed.

The following committees were announced: On Election and Returns—Messrs. Cady, Pollard, and Bentley.

On Finance—Messrs. Calvin, Clark, and Rice.

On Appeals—Messrs. Shinkle, Curry, and Jas. Johnston.

On the State of the Order—Messrs. Durham, Hydes, and Mills.

The Grand Encampment degree was conferred upon seventeen members.

Mr. R. W. G. Patriarch then read his annual communication, which was lucid and full of interest. The communication was referred to a special committee.

Reports were received from seventeen Encampments, while nineteen Encampments were delinquent.

The Encampments represented embraced eight hundred and thirty-three members. There have been relieved during the year sixty-seven patriarchs. The number of deaths in the order since the last convocation was nine. There has been paid during the year for the relief of patriarchs \$560 25; for the relief of widows' families \$80, and for burying the dead \$99. The total receipts for the year were \$2,797 59.

The Encampment proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

J. D. Pollard, of Frankfort, M. E. G. P. M. Fred. Frishe, of Louisville, M. E. G. H. P. M. S. Dowden, of Lexington, W. G. S. W. John G. Collins, of Covington, W. G. J. W.

Wm. White, of Louisville, W. G. Scribe. George W. Morris, of Louisville, W. G. S. G. Cady, of Maysville, was unanimously elected as a representative to the Grand Encampment of the United States, to be held in October, 1862.

The different committees reported various ordinances for the good of the Order, when the Encampment adjourned to meet again at half-past seven o'clock last evening.

Lou. Jour.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
Jan 1 w&t-wtf

TERMS CASH.
I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
Sign of the Eagle.
JAN 1 w&t-wtf

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.
JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
Feb 25 w&t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
Merchant Tailors,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.
HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.
Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, AND OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.
Jan 23 wtf

Beautifully Clear!
Pure and White!
WHAT?
Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
See advertisement.

MARRIED.
By the Rev. S. L. Helm, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., Mr. J. WESLEY ALLEN, of Harrison county, to Mrs. ELIZABETH FORMAN, of Bourbon county, Ky.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.
MAJOR & OVERTON.
Will execute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over Keenon & Gibbons' Book Store, on Main street, Major's Building.
J. P. H. OVERTON having this day purchased the interest of Walter Overtton, in the Book Bindery of Major & Overtton, the business of the establishment will, for the future, be conducted in the same firm style of Major & Overtton. And F. H. Overtton will give the business his special and prompt attention.
S. I. M. MAJOR,
Frankfort, Nov. 4th, 1861. F. H. OVERTON.

STRAY COW.
STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Benson, October 7th, a large MILCH COW. The cow is red, with white spots on her flanks; the tips of her ears off, with a hole in the left ear; about ten years old. Any information that will lead to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded.
Information may be left with Cornelius Callahan, in Frankfort.
Nov 9 t-w&w

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Co.'s.

ON and after Monday, October 23, 1861, trains will arrive at and depart from Frankfort as follows:
PASSENGER TRAINS.
Trains going East in the morning arrive at 9:25 A. M., and depart at 9:30 A. M.
Trains going East in the evening arrive at 5:35 P. M., and depart at 5:40 P. M.
Trains going West in the morning arrive at 8:00 A. M., and depart at 8:05 A. M.
Trains going West in the evening arrive at 3:30 P. M., and depart at 3:35 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Trains going East in the evening arrive at 1:05 P. M., and depart at 1:10 P. M.
Trains going West in the morning arrive at 9:20 A. M., and depart at 9:30 A. M.
The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:30 P. M.
The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio, and Mississippi rivers for the West and South.
The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 7:45 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.—making close connections for the South.
oct 29 w&t-wtf

FRANKFORT

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Chartered by an act of the Legislature.

THIS institution will be put into operation at the earliest practicable moment. An efficient corps of instructors can be obtained, and all the necessary adjuncts to make this institution worthy the respect and intelligence of the community will be supplied. The terms will be moderate and suited to the times.
Nothing more than a sufficient income to cover actual expenses is expected, until the usefulness and efficiency of the institution is practically illustrated. For the present, application for admission or information may be made to SAM. G. SAYRE,
oct 19 t-wtf Frankfort, Ky.

MILITARY BOARD.

ORDERED, that one month's pay in advance shall be paid to all volunteers recruited mustered into the service of this State or of the General Government within this State, subsequent to 70th Sept. oct. 10 4m.

Secretary Board.

LEON LAMM, Baltimore, Maryland. PARKERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

LAMM & BRO.,

HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE, under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of

Ready-made Clothing

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their Goods in the very best markets in the United States, besides being themselves large manufacturers.

They have appointed LIPMAN LAMM their agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market.

For further information inquire of H. C. COLEMAN, the subscriber.
oct 31st, 1861-3m. R. T. COLEMAN.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I attached, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in South Frankfort. There is a good Stable, one Servant House, Kitchen, and a large room. It is a good bargain can be had. Possession given immediately. For further information inquire of H. C. COLEMAN, the subscriber.

oct 31st, 1861-3m. R. T. COLEMAN.

General Orders, No. 2.

Headquarters Kentucky Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, Oct. 18, 1861.

THE public service demands that the gallant men who have tendered their services to their State and Government, and are now in camp, shall be put into active service in the field at the earliest day possible.

It is now, therefore, ordered, by the direction of the Military Board, that all companies, parts of companies, independent, or attached to any regiment now forming within this Commonwealth, not having the minimum number of privates, (Infantry 64, Cavalry 56), on the 10th day of November next, will be brought together and consolidated into companies with a view to a prompt organization of the companies into regiments, according to the provisions of acts of the General Assembly of this State.

Orders for consolidating fractional companies will be made with a view as far as may be practicable, of associating together men enlisted in the same neighborhood.

All persons authorized to raise companies or regiments will report from day to day the number of men enlisted by them respectively, reporting only such as are actually in camp or quarters, and sworn into service.

The order for consolidating the fractional companies will be made on the returns from recruiting officers, dated 10th November, 1861.

A failure for three consecutive days to report the number of men in camp, as directed by this order, will be considered as an abandonment of the post by the officer in charge, and the authority given him to recruit will be at once cancelled, and another will be assigned to his place. By order.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Adjutant General.

Oct 22 w&t-wtd

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz

WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that

Bishop Hughes' Thunderbolt Against the Abolitionists.

Professor Brownson Rebuked—An Abolition Brigade Recommended.

[From the Metropolitan Record, the organ of Archbishop Hughes.]

The October number of Brownson's *Quarterly Review* has just made its appearance. In a literary point of view it is not inferior to preceding numbers of the same work, the fourth article is entitled:

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, PAR AUGUSTIN COCHIN, ANCIEN MAIRE ET CONSEILLER DE LA VILLE DE PARIS. PARIS: JACQUES LE COFFRE, 1861. 2 TOME, 8vo.

Under this caption the Reviewer writes a treatise on slavery and the war. We cannot help thinking that this paper, so far as it was intended to influence the Catholic readers of the *Review*, is at once untimely and mischievous. The Catholics of this country have obtained great credit for having entirely kept out of discussions on the question of slavery. Neither do they wish to have that question thrust upon them in a periodical which is supposed to be published in the interest of their religion.

Dr. Brownson maintains that the end and purpose of the war is not, or at least should not be merely to sustain the Constitution, Government, and laws of the country, but to abolish slavery in the Southern States. Now, we Catholics, and a vast majority of our brave troops in the field, have not the slightest idea of carrying on a war that costs so much blood and treasure, just to gratify a clique of Abolitionists in the North. *It is generally known that this is one of the purposes of the war, the drafting of troops would be immediately necessary—volunteers would be few indeed—and the business of recruiting would become even sicker than it is now said to be.*

The war is, as we have said, for the maintenance and defense of our Constitution and Government. In the progress of war it is difficult to foresee what turn events may take in the South, under the pressure of military necessity; but to announce, beforehand, that one of its purposes is to set the slaves in the Southern States free, and, as a consequence, even arm them against the white population, is to vitiate in popular estimation the high motives by which the Government and the gallant officers in command of the army are actuated.

Napoleon III. announced that France made war on Italy for an "idea," but the idea was his own and not furnished by Abolitionism. Here, on the contrary, that clique who sham the battle-field and become self-complacent in their function, under the imagination that our brave soldiers are fighting their battle without being aware of it, are teeming with "ideas" which they expect the country to take up and realize, even by the sword.

True patriots will be shocked at the reviewer's interpretation of what the war means or should mean. They will ask, was it for this that our dauntless soldiers fell in battle? Was it for this that many of them, together with their brave officers, are now pining away in the captivity of a Southern dungeon? Take for instance, Col. Corcoran, and his gallant fellow-prisoners of the Sixty-ninth. Was it for this that Cameron fell on the battle-field, without any friendly eye to gaze on his countenance whilst he lay

Like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him?

Was it for this that the noble-hearted and gallant Ward was, he might say, assassinated on the deck of his vessel? Was it for this that the unyielding patriot and heroic commander of Fort Sumter, as well as the equal heroic Mulligan at Fort Mifflin, and the brave Gen. Lyon, who fell on the field, were so cruelly neglected and left to their fate until reinforcements came too late? Was it to carry out the idea of Abolitionism that these noble warriors, and thousands of less distinguished names, have already given their lives, as they imagined, for the support of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union?

No, no. The crime charged against the adherents of what is called the Southern Confederacy, is their wish and attempt to overthrow the Constitution and the Government of these United States. Now this crime had been attempted by the Abolitionists, but not in the candid bravery of the Southern Secessionists.

One of the Abolitionists, perhaps their ablest man, described the Constitution as a "covenant with hell." The Abolitionists would take advantage of double tides, and in order to be consistent, whilst they would have us arm to destroy slavery in the South, they themselves sympathize with the people of the seceded States who are endeavoring to destroy this same "covenant with hell." We do not say that all the Abolitionists regard the Constitution in the same light as the author of the atrocious expression just quoted. But we have never seen that expression or its author repudiated in their speeches, writings, or resolutions.

Between the Secessionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North, the Constitution is not only in a most perilous position. The former attack it in front, the latter assail it in the rear or on the flank. The former wish to get clear of its requirements because they think it has not been fairly carried out in their regard, the latter because it is, as they say, a "covenant with hell." Still these Abolitionists profess to be loyal citizens, wishing to preserve the Union and sustain the Government, provided the latter shall abolish slavery totally throughout the land.

Every man has a right to form his own opinions on the existence of slavery, *pro or con*, as his judgment and conscience may dictate. But if our fellow-citizens of the North are so bent on the destruction of slavery, we would beg leave to suggest that they should form an Abolition Brigade, and do at least a part of the fighting, for the advancement of their "idea." We could suggest even the name of the Brigadier-General who should be at the head of this Brigade. It is true that he has not acquired, as yet, the name of a great commander; he is not, however, unacquainted with the scenery of this battle; and though he may at the present be a powder, nevertheless, he must have seen at a distance the smoke arising from its explosion. His forte, however—and it is no trifling quality in a General—would be the science of retreat. By this Xenophon of old, with his 10,000, immortalized his name. The only apprehension to be entertained is, that even in retreat our modern Xenophon would leave his thousands behind. Still he could quote the example of one of the greatest Captains either of this century or any other, who retired with a very small retinue from Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, leaving his magnificent army to follow at a remote distance on their return to Paris.

The Brigadier-General of the Abolition Brigade would pass, necessarily, through Washington, where the President and the members of the Cabinet would be likely to review them in more than one sense. Supposing they got a pass to cross the Potomac and entered into the tented fields, now occupied by our gallant troops, imagination can hardly conceive the reception that would await them. They would be men of rank, men of wealth, scholars, gentlemen, and, taking their position, if a position were permitted them, they would east to the breeze and flaunt before the eyes of both armies the motto to which we have referred. It can be so con-

veniently painted on the smallest banner, it is so expressive—so brief in words—so comprehensive in meaning, and withal so easily remembered:

THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES
IS A
COVENANT WITH HELL.

The Brigadier-General whom we have in our mind's eye is the same who published in this city that, after slavery shall have been disposed of in the South, "Popery must be looked into." He professes to be a loyal citizen, but this is a curious method of inducing other citizens who are truly loyal to rally to the support of the Constitution, the Government, and laws of our country.

Even our Catholic Dr. Brownson holds that slavery is the cause of the war. This happens to be simply impossible, except in the sense that a man's carrying money on his person is the cause of his being robbed on the highway. Slavery existed since the Declaration of Independence and before. And if it ever could have been the cause of civil war among the people and States of the Union, or of the Colonies, that civil war should have broken out say eighty or one hundred years ago. Slavery, therefore, is not the cause of the war. There is nothing new in it.

Some times it has appeared to us that Abolitionism, if it be what it is described by some of its most prominent interpreters, stands in need of a straight jacket and the humane protection of a lunatic asylum. It would desire (to do the thing completely) that some 4,000,000 of slaves should be emancipated in one day, if possible, even in one hour. But it has never thought what is to become of these unfortunate people after their emancipation. They would not have a square inch on the surface of this globe that they could call their own. Where could they sleep the first night after their chains had been broken? Either on the land of their former owners, which would be a trespass, or on the highway, which public convenience could not tolerate. Where are they to go, gentlemen Abolitionists? Supposing they sleep some where the first night, where are they to get food for the next day? You would have destroyed the relation between them and their masters. And after having done this, what would you expect them to do? Their masters to still provide them with food, clothing, medicine, and medical attendance—Whose business will it be to see to all this?

Will it be yours simply to look on—rub your hands at the triumph of your inconsistent policy—and, having disrupted the whole social fabric in the Southern States, to leave the emancipated negroes and the white population to fight it out? Is this what you mean? Are you honest in your theories? If so, why not propose to the nation the setting apart of some portion of our yet unpeopled territory, say a patch of land as large as England, to be settled by these emancipated slaves, if emancipation were possible? Why not put your hand in your pockets and invite your neighbor to do the same for the erection of huts, or the procurement of even a few rude agricultural implements for the maintenance of these four millions of abolitionized negroes, at least during the first year, for the procuring of seeds of various kinds, agricultural and horticultural, to be planted and cultivated by their own hands in view of the second year, when they should have to depend in a great measure upon themselves?

But we have seen another part of your scheme, which is, that the negroes, once emancipated, might diffuse themselves throughout the free States, and especially in the North. Well, you have had them in the North, and there are some still remaining, but they are becoming few in numbers, and dwindling down after the style of the Indians. How do you treat those that you have? Are their feelings not outraged on every corner of our streets? Are they not called "black niggers," with a tacit approval even of those who have had a hand in their running away? Even in this great city of New York, though their money is just the same as that which white people use, they cannot be admitted into an omnibus or a railroad car occupied by white people without being reminded by a printed sign that it is a privilege and not a right. Are these the benefits which you intend to bestow on the liberated negro population of the South? What else? In the South free blacks are sometimes the keepers of respectable hotels, and wealthy planters choose to patronize them. In the North, if a black man were rich enough to purchase the Astor House he would have no white guests. All these things should have been foreseen and looked to by philanthropists before attempting to inaugurate a second massacre like that of Saint Domingo. Now, before concluding, one general word about slavery. We know from a long and bitter experience that Abraham possessed slaves; that Job, in his plaintive mood, pleaded before the Almighty his kindness to his slaves; that Moses did not strike at the root of slavery, but only mitigated the hardships to which the bondsman was otherwise subjected; that our Divine Saviour did not teach or prescribe any law in reference to that special topic; that the Church, in the exercise of her influence, employed only religious and moral suasion to remove the dangers which surrounded both the masters and the slaves in their mutual relations to each other. Now, if to speak of other legislators, the Catholics of this country, and perhaps the Catholics of Christendom at large, having made it a rule to imitate the example of our Lord, and to avoid—except in the way of the Church, as above referred to—all interference with slavery where it is once established and constitutes an element in social and civil life. For this the Catholics have been praised, and no article in Dr. Brownson's Quarterly Review can induce them to forsake the true and good old paths of their wise masters and of His Church.

The author whose works the writer in Brownson's Review professes to criticize—viz. Augustin Cochin, knows nothing of what slavery is in the United States. No European, unless he shall have lived a long time in this country, is qualified to write on this subject as it is known here. There is no analogy between the slavery known among pagan nations, whether of Greece or Rome, and that which is recognized in our Southern States. In the former cases the slaves were, if not altogether, at least generally of the Caucasian race. They were often times the countrymen of their masters, speaking the same language, and not infrequently by far the superior of their masters in education and refinement of manner. For them the transition from bondage to freedom, under the auspices of the Church, was an easy and almost imperceptible transition.

Slavery is derivable from the earliest annals of the human race. The first necessity of a man, not being himself the head of a powerful family, was to cling for protection to some such head. He became a slave voluntarily, but on condition that he should be protected; for if he strayed from the family, he became immediately an outcast and a foreigner, and liable to be seized and brought into servitude by those who chose to take advantage of his unprotected condition. As time went on, families, especially under the Mosaic dispensation, were aggregated into communities, civil rights became recognized, and the whole social system, including the rights of slaves and masters, was surrounded and protected by laws, human we should call them, but in the case of the Jewish people, laws of Divine origin. Nations must always precede legislation; and the law of nations could be nothing more, at any given time,

than either a mutual agreement among themselves or the usages prevailing previous to any reciprocal understanding among them. Now, down to a recent period, the law of conquest in war gave to the victor the right of life and death in reference to his captive. In modern times the progress of civilization has mitigated; even in war, this stern rule. Civilized nations no longer turn their prisoners into slaves.

We wish to remark, however, that there is no analogy between ancient slavery and that which prevails in this country. When the Spaniards obtained a footing in South America they began by buying whole nations of living Indians in the deep caverns of their gold and silver mines, to dig out for them the precious metals there hidden. Their bishops, remonstrated—they appealed to the Pope—the practice was condemned and anathematized—because the Indians were naturally free men, and it was a crime against the Lord and His Christ for avarice to bring them down into the bondage of slavery. Then attention was drawn to the condition of the negroes in southwestern Africa as likely to supply the want of labor that was experienced in the invaded country. The Holy See never approved either of this or the other system. But the Holy See has only a voice, and no armies to regulate the inter-penetration of justice and injustice, even among Catholic nations, round the globe. The African slave trade commenced, and the existence of slaves in the Southern States is its actual consequence. We can go so far as to agree with an eminent Catholic jurist and lawyer, in saying that slavery is a Divine institution. The rest of his eloquent dissertation on that subject is far from being out of harmony with the principles of the Catholic Church. It is at least a divine permission of God's providence. And now let us look at the matter from beginning to end.

Africa, it is well known, is a country of savages, not having the slightest gleam of hope as to a prospective civilization. We may say that, in all the southwestern section of Africa, there is no such thing known as the idea of a natural freedom. The tribes in the interior are in perpetual war, and the laws of the conqueror are the laws of the vanquished. It is but lately that the savage called King Dahomey immolated 2,000, some say 5,000, of his prisoners, or subjects, to crimson with their blood the grave of his equally savage father. This was according to what, in the barbarian spirit of that country, was called "the great custom." Now, if our philanthropist of the Abolition school would pay the slightest attention to the instincts and hopes of human nature, whether in Africa or elsewhere, they would easily comprehend that these two or five thousand victims would prefer slavery to decapitation. They might understand from what goes on here continually—viz. that a poor prisoner who is condemned to death by the laws of his country, chooses invariably, if mercy should interpose, the penitentiary for life in preference to the hemps of the gallows. This to human nature, of which our Abolitionists do not appear to have any adequate conception.

Now, suppose that the savage King of Dahomey sent his subjects or prisoners to some of the factories on the coast and sold them as slaves, would he be more guilty than if he had cut their heads off? Suppose the slaves at the dock should buy them off at \$125 a head from the massacre of their barbarous tyrant, would they be doing wrong? They would only have to choose between leaving those wretches to be butchered or transported to some of the slave colonies of America. We, of course, believe that no genuine Christian—no decent man—would be engaged in a kind of business still we cannot discover the crime even of the slave in snatching them from the butcheries prepared for them in their native land. When they arrive in those colonies, would it be a crime for humane masters to purchase them at a sum which prospectively might cover the annual or semi-annual wages given to laborers in other parts of the world? These purchases should be bound, and if they are men of conscience they would be bound, to take care of these unfortunate people. Under the circumstances, it is no different from a man, snatching them from the butcheries prepared for them in their native land. When they arrive in those colonies, would it be a crime for humane masters to purchase them at a sum which prospectively might cover the annual or semi-annual wages given to laborers in other parts of the world? These purchases should be bound, and if they are men of conscience they would be bound, to take care of these unfortunate people. Under the circumstances, it is no different from a man, snatching them from the butcheries prepared for them in their native land. When they arrive in those colonies, would it be a crime for humane masters to purchase them at a sum which prospectively might cover the annual or semi-annual wages given to laborers in other parts of the world? 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